

20030414.qrp v02\_n890.qrl.20030414

Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 19:03:06 EDT  
From: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: QRP-L digest 2890

QRP-L Digest 2890

Topics covered in this issue include:

- 1) [148996] MFJ-9440 Wanted  
by "Randall" <Firefox67501@cox.net>
- 2) [148997] /qrp  
by George Gingell <k3tks@u1.abs.net>
- 3) [148998] Book: History of QRP - Thanks  
by "Dick" <G0BPS@clara.co.uk>
- 4) [148999] Great idea , Bruce !!!!!  
by "George Osier" <gosier@twcny.rr.com>
- 5) [149000] Re: AT in PA on 30m Today  
by "Ron Polityka" <wb3aal@fast.net>
- 6) [149001] Re: Wanted Polyethylene-film Capacitor  
by Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>
- 7) [149002] ST. Louis Loop Question  
by ARDUJENSKI@aol.com
- 8) [149003] smallest keyer "kit"?  
by john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>
- 9) [149004] Zero Beat  
by KC8WBK <cruisenewsnet@yahoo.com>
- 10) [149005] re: DSW-II firmware update (default CW speed)  
by "Bruce Prior" <n7rr@hotmail.com>
- 11) [149006] QSL for SWL  
by David Hochfelder <hochfeld@rci.rutgers.edu>
- 12) [149007] St. Louis Tuner  
by "Jerry Felts" <nr5a@rap.midco.net>
- 13) [149008] Re: Small satellite computer  
by Jeffrey L Greer <wd4et@juno.com>
- 14) [149009] BIG Loop help (longish)  
by "Juan Ferrari" <puntrad@usa.net>
- 15) [149010] Re: SST C37 needed or not?  
by "Doug Hendricks" <ki6ds@dph.dpol.net>
- 16) [149011] re: CW Adaptor for MFJ9420  
by Michael Babineau <michael.babineau@sympatico.ca>
- 17) [149012] Having fun with the ARCI Party!  
by G Brandon Hoyt <preacher102677@juno.com>
- 18) [149013] WTB/FOR SALE  
by Michael Goins <mgoins@usa.net>
- 19) [149014] A Software Solution for the Argonaut V Multi Knob?

- by "Bruce Prior" <n7rr@hotmail.com>
- 20) [149015] kein Betreff  
by Andree.Knott@t-online.de (Andree Knott)
- 21) [149016] RE: SST C37 needed or not?  
by "Terres Family" <terresfm@ncia.net>
- 22) [149017] Re: Zero Beat  
by David Hinerman <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>
- 23) [149018] Using WWV to adjust rig.  
by Alex <kr1st@amsat.org>
- 24) [149019] Re: Zero Beat  
by "Dave Sjolín" <sjolin@swbell.net>
- 25) [149020] Re: Using WWV to adjust rig.  
by Ed Lawson <k1vp@grizzly.com>
- 26) [149021] ca3011 /ca3012  
by "WOTHERSPOON Peter -NEW HORIZON"  
<peter.wotherspoon@newhorizonsolutions.com>
- 27) [149022] Re: Zero Beat  
by David Hinerman <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>
- 28) [149023] RE: Wanted Polyethylene-film Capacitor  
by "Boulineau, Lee" <lee.boulineau@attws.com>
- 29) [149024] Re: Using WWV to adjust rig.  
by Frank Brickle <brickle@pobox.com>
- 30) [149025] BIG Loops  
by "sslyon" <sslyon@megalink.net>
- 31) [149026] Re: Zero Beat  
by Frank Brickle <brickle@pobox.com>
- 32) [149027] Re: Zero Beat  
by "KXBill" <w7kxb@cox.net>
- 33) [149028] Ferrite Properties  
by "Brad Hernlem" <alihernlem@hotmail.com>
- 34) [149029] Iowa QRP CW Net  
by mark.milburn@juno.com
- 35) [149030] Re: BIG Loop help (longish)  
by "Mike Boatright" <ko4wx@mindspring.com>
- 36) [149031] Re: ST. Louis Loop Question (long)  
by "Walter AG5P" <walter@accessus.net>
- 37) [149032] FT7?  
by "john gabbard" <johngabbard@usintouch.com>
- 38) [149033] Re: Ferrite Properties  
by <stanw@toxsor.com>
- 39) [149034] Re: smallest keyer "kit"?  
by "Bill Linn" <blinn@smgazette.com>
- 40) [149035] OT: WTB Visual Basic  
by Norman Young <normany@mindspring.com>
- 41) [149036] Re: Using WWV to adjust rig  
by "dan wanchic" <wa8vzq@cloudnet.com>
- 42) [149037] Re: /qrp  
by "Bob Schreibmaier" <k3ph@ptd.net>

- 43) [149038] FD Question/Proposal  
by Ed Lawson <k1vp@grizzly.com>
- 44) [149039] AS-2259/GR portable NVIS antenna system  
by "John McKee" <JMckee@rfmd.com>
- 45) [149040] Re: DSW-II firmware update (default CW speed)  
by "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>
- 46) [149041] FS: QRP 20 meter rig  
by "John" <jdorson@worldshare.net>
- 47) [149042] Re: AS-2259/GR portable NVIS antenna system  
by "Michael Melland" <w9wis@charter.net>
- 48) [149043] Not-Quite-As-Stupid Antenna Question  
by David Hochfelder <hochfeld@rci.rutgers.edu>
- 49) [149044] Re: FD Question/Proposal  
by "KB9BVN" <brian@iquest.net>

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 16:06:32 -0500  
From: "Randall" <Firefox67501@cox.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [148996] MFJ-9440 Wanted  
Message-ID: <NHBBIBMAILPJFHFIDGKJOEFCCMAA.Firefox67501@cox.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Anybody have a used MFJ-9440 they might want to sell ?

Please contact me directly.

thanks

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 17:31:37 -0400 (EDT)  
From: George Gingell <k3tks@u1.abs.net>  
To: QRP List <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [148997] /qrp  
Message-ID: <20030413172013.H97752-1000000@u1.abs.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

I noticed someone here started that it Never Helps to send /QRP or Just QRP. Baloney, I have on several occasions done just exactly that. "Drop

a Single 'QRP' into the Pileup"

Nothing feels better than having the Dx Station pop back with "QRP ONLY!"

Sure I got a 5 9 9, but so does everyone else. I might also note that I did not just sit on the frequency and Keep Firing in QRP QRP QRP, etc.

I must admit that I was somewhat shocked when he replied. OTOH, Nothing ventured, Nothing gained.

I mostly proves that those chaps have very good ears, and are not inconsiderate as some might have you think.

Who knows, that lad or lass might really be a QRPer. :^}

The other side of the coin is using /qrp will in most cases cut down on your qso rate. Yes, there are those who strongly believe that you must be qro or else they should not talk with you. Everyone knows that qrp is something like a virus that once you are exposed you can never seem to get rid of it. :^}

QRPp Dx Tu, (C) 2002 K3TKS

Sir George, The First :^}

72 ES QRP DX TU (C) 1986, G. "Danny" Gingell, K3TKS@ abs.net

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 22:00:12 +0100  
From: "Dick" <G0BPS@clara.co.uk>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [148998] Book: History of QRP - Thanks  
Message-ID: <000c01c30205\$f4884850\$dc4d08c3@main>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Gentlemen (and Ladies)

Many thanks to everyone who sent me information about their local QRP club. I have a total of 38 clubs in the list, for that I

am extremely grateful.

The book covers the history of QRP from 1949 until 2003, actually 17th May 2003 as I have left out three very important pieces of history. More on that later.

The book will be available for sale at Dayton and I hope to have 200 copies with me, any unsold at Dayton will be left with Bill Kelsey N8ET (Kanga US) you may obtain your copy from him after 25th May. The book will cost \$15 plus shipping

If you wish to pre-order your copy, you can send \$20 USD to include shipping in US Dollar bills ONLY, to arrive by 10th May 2003

NO CHECKS! only US DOLLAR BILLS TO.....  
^^

Dick Pascoe  
Seaview  
Crete Road East  
Folkestone Kent  
CT18 7EG

Books will be shipped to arrive about the same time as Dayton for those that cannot be there. PLEASE make a note that I cannot accept checks or any other type of payment except \$\$\$USD in cash.

Kind regards

73/2

Dick Pascoe G0BPS  
Vice President QRP-ARCI.  
SSB & Data manager G-QRP Club

All mail from me is checked by Norton before posting and is (hopefully) Virus Free.

-----

Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 18:02:09 -0400  
From: "George Osier" <gosier@twcnny.rr.com>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [148999] Great idea , Bruce !!!!!  
Message-ID: <004101c30208\$5481ea20\$aa634342@twcnny.rr.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="Windows-1252"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

SOAB - LP - [1 w. output max] - CW.  
- single operator, all bands, low power, 1 watt max, CW.

SOSB - LP - [1 w. output max] - CW. [20, 15, or 10 mtrs only]  
- single operator, single band, low power, 1 watt max, CW.

Hello Bruce !!!!

Great idea !!!

I have spoken to Dan Henderson at the ARRL and written to CQ about having a "under 1 watt" class and both stated that it would "not have enough participating to justify it" I have sent out the info to my club members (Northern New York Contest Club) for feedback and will help by doing the next RAC test under 1 Watt !!!!

Next weekend at Iriquois , Ont is a hamfest which is only 10 mins from my place in Ogdensburg which I have attended on a regular basis for 6 yrs now and will spread the word with the "VE3"s I meet !!!!!

Thanks , Bruce !!!!

71s

George Osier , N2JNZ / QRPP  
President  
Northern New York Contest Club

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 18:16:39 -0400  
From: "Ron Polityka" <wb3aal@fast.net>  
To: ". QRP-L" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149000] Re: AT in PA on 30m Today  
Message-ID: <008c01c3020a\$5bf53170\$64e35cd1@wb3aal>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello,

Today I went on a 3 mile hike to Round Head area on the Appalachian Trail. This is just south of Pine Grove, PA going East from Route 501. I made the

round trip in 2 hours and 15 minutes. Not bad for the first real trip in PA over the rocks.

I was on the air by 14:00 UTC calling CQ. I made 5 QSO's with my K1 @ 5 w and a dipole at 10' off the ground.

K4BXN     Crit in NC  
NA8M       John in MI  
W8BHX     Bud in MI  
W0CH       Dave in MO  
W2XN/4     Fred in FL

Thanks guys for the QSO. I had to put my gloves on due to my fingers not working too good with the key. The wind was constant 10 to 12 mph all the time.

This was the start of my 4th year of going out on the Appalachian Trail once a month. So far I have made 324 QSO's from the AT in PA with several DX stations worked in that group.

The weather was good, it was sunny with a breeze of about 10 miles an hour going all the time. The temp was in the 50's and then it went up to the 60's on the hike home. The animals are out and I can tell that Spring has arrived in the PA mountains, watch we get more snow since I said that. :-)  
I seen 2 turkey vultures flying the thermals and one was eyeing me up with my red vest on. :-o I seen a lot of chipmunks out running around and some spiders crawling all over things. I even seen a 12" garter snake sunning himself on the trail. The wood peckers were out in full force and they seemed very hungry.

72 & Good DX  
Ron de WB3AAL  
wb3aal@fast.net  
www.n3epa.org

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 19:01:09 -0400  
From: Steven Weber <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>  
To: n2go@arrl.net  
Cc: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149001] Re: Wanted Polyethylene-film Capacitor  
Message-ID: <3.0.6.32.20030413190109.007cae10@mailhost.ncia.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

>I need a small variable cap. It used to be Mouser part number  
>24TR222 which comes up as not valid on their website.

>  
Jim,

Wander down to your local discount department store and buy a \$5.00 AM/FM radio, then pull it out of there. As a bonus, you'll get a pair of headphones and maybe some other junk in the radio you might eventually use someday. Heck, even if Mouser still had them, it would cost you more than 5 bucks with the shipping and you'd not get the other free parts, hi.

72,  
Steve, KD1JV  
"Melt Solder"  
White Mountains of New Hampshire  
<http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv/>

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 19:31:30 EDT  
From: ARDUJENSKI@aol.com  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149002] ST. Louis Loop Question  
Message-ID: <4e.1ab6e809.2bcb4d52@aol.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="US-ASCII"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Does anyone still use the ST. Louis Loop for portable ops and if so have you had good success with lowering the corners from 6 down to say 1-2 ft above the ground?

-----ST. LOUIS LOOP  
INFO-----

The St. Louis Loop (SLL) is a low elevation 3/4 WL loop, in a delta configuration, 2 of the corners are at 6 ft. up and the feedpoint at the 3rd corner is at 18 to 20 feet up. Fed with twinlead this is a 40 thru 10 meter ether scorcher. The loop length is 100 feet and the feedline needs to be a minimum of 20 feet for the loading.

Alan KB7MBI in Woodinville, WA  
FISTS 5702 Proud member of ARRL

--- --- . . . . . --- --- DIT DIT



Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 19:53:01 -0400  
From: john <johnmb@nc.rr.com>  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149003] smallest keyer "kit"?  
Message-ID: <3.0.3.32.20030413195301.01fe6350@pop-server.nc.rr.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"

I'm looking to build a very small keyer...to fit in the base of a whiterook paddle I picked up used at the Raleigh fest today. Are the PIC based chips (as used in the rockmite) available "stand alone"? Are there any drawings showing a minimal keyer schematic using that PIC (if it's available stand alone).

Was thinking if I could get the chip, I could build a small manhattan implementation, and use a couple coin cells to power it.

Thanks for any hints!  
John

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 17:25:53 -0700 (PDT)  
From: KC8WBK <cruisenewsnet@yahoo.com>  
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [149004] Zero Beat  
Message-ID: <20030414002553.6174.qmail@web20901.mail.yahoo.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii

I'm using the SW+ 40m rig. When I tune in to a signal, should I be trying to get the signal at roughly the same tone as the transmit tone?

What does "zero beat" mean? I got this from the Elmer 101 files (regarding using another receiver to check the SW+ frequency):

"Zero beat the receiver (tune it down until the receive tone gets so low you can't hear it, 0 Hz). The receiver is reading your transmit frequency."

How do I tune the incoming signal to have the best chance that the other operator will hear my signal?

=====  
KC8WBK

tnx fer call ur rst 5nn 5nn name paul qth south haven, mi  
rig is SW+ qrp kit running 2W, ant is SAGI\* hw? K  
<http://www.qsl.net/kc8wbk>  
\*sagging dipole

-----  
Do you Yahoo!?

Yahoo! Tax Center - File online, calculators, forms, and more  
<http://tax.yahoo.com>

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 00:42:11 +0000  
From: "Bruce Prior" <n7rr@hotmail.com>  
To: qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [149005] re: DSW-II firmware update (default CW speed)  
Message-ID: <BAY1-F67GhaDLe3d4J90000642e@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

I'd say that increasing the default keyer speed on the DSW-II to 20 WPM is a good idea. Here's the reason: if the DSW-II keyer works the same as the one in the DSW-series, the speed of the frequency read-out matches the keyer speed. Just this Friday, I was perched trailside on my foam pad at a snow-camp in the Boulder River Wilderness Area near Darrington, Washington. By the time I'd put up my dipole, it was getting very close to starting time for the Idaho-Montana Net on 3647 kHz, well above the default start-up frequency of 3560 kHz on my DSW-80. I forgot to start out by increasing the code speed before quickly tuning up to the net frequency, and it took a lot of listening to the slower readouts before I landed on the IMN frequency. I usually set the keyer speed in my DSW rigs to about 25 WPM to find a frequency, then I adjust the CW speed again to match whatever operating speed is appropriate. The IMN is on the slow side, whereas the BC Net and the Washington State Net are both faster. If 20 WPM is too fast for others, then it's very easy to adjust. However, a great way to practice your listening skills on numbers is to fiddle with the DSW frequency audio annunciator for a few minutes a day. Pretty soon, you'll be pushing the speed higher than 20 WPM for tuning, even if that's too fast for your normal operating.

72, Bruce Prior N7RR

-----  
Help STOP SPAM with the new MSN 8 and get 2 months FREE\*  
<http://join.msn.com/?page=features/junkmail>

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 20:53:55 -0400 (EDT)  
From: David Hochfelder <hochfeld@rci.rutgers.edu>  
To: "qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149006] QSL for SWL  
Message-ID: <Pine.SOL.4.44.0304132050020.29278-100000@niflheim.rutgers.edu>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: TEXT/PLAIN; charset=US-ASCII

In addition to amateur radio, I also do BCB and SW DXing, so I've asked for QSLs before for just receptions. Here's how I would handle a report from an SWL. I would include the standard time/date/freq information and then say something like: "I have checked your report against my log and have found it to be correct. I am pleased to verify your reception of amateur station N2HTA. Thank you for taking the time to send me your report and best of luck in your DXing hobby."

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 19:19:00 -0600  
From: "Jerry Felts" <nr5a@rap.midco.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149007] St. Louis Tuner  
Message-ID: <009d01c30223\$d495e4d0\$3865dc18@jerryhc0zffj19d>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I've got a St Louis Tuner just sitting in my closet gathering dust. It works fine, I'm pretty sure I've got the manual or instructions for it. If anyone is interested in it make me a offer.

Jerry - NR5A

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 20:27:04 -0500

From: Jeffrey L Greer <wd4et@juno.com>  
To: k5di@zianet.com  
Cc: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149008] Re: Small satellite computer  
Message-ID: <20030413.202747.-570557.0.wd4et@juno.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I apologize. I transposed the colon.  
I thought some would find it interesting.

Next time I will leave out the http nonsense.

Just enter: [www.earthkam.ucsd.edu](http://www.earthkam.ucsd.edu)

73, Jeff WD4ET

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Sign Up for Juno Platinum Internet Access Today  
Only \$9.95 per month!  
Visit [www.juno.com](http://www.juno.com)

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Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 01:56:22 +0100  
From: "Juan Ferrari" <puntrad@usa.net>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>,  
"Piggies-L" <fpqrp-1@mpna.com>  
Subject: [149009] BIG Loop help (longish)  
Message-ID: <004e01c30220\$aacbecba0\$0bc7b7c7@puntana.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Gang.

I live in the first floor (ground floor) of a 4 story building. Of course NO EXTERNAL ANTENNAS ALLOWED. I may have the chance to arrive to the roof of the building with one coaxial. Once there I may be allowed to tape (Duct Tape, because of the color) a wire on the floor, along the perimeter of the building which I calculate is around 300 meters(330 yards). The duct taping is for keeping the wire almost invisible for those visiting the roof (AC units are there). The questions are: is it advisable to do such a big loop? Will the duct tape have any effect on the antenna? I may do a big dipole also but I can't put more than one or max two wires very close one to the other, and I have to use coaxial because I have to mimic the cable TV

installation. Any comment will be welcome.  
72 es Tnx in advance.  
Juan - KG4FSN

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 19:29:23 -0700  
From: "Doug Hendricks" <ki6ds@dph.dpol.net>  
To: "Terres Family" <terresfm@ncia.net>  
Cc: <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149010] Re: SST C37 needed or not?  
Message-ID: <00de01c3022d\$a94bb200\$4a0b0d0a@dph.dpol.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Jerry, if someone told you that your SST was an original NorCal kit offering they were mistaken. NorCal never kitted any SST's. That was solely a product of Wilderness Radio. 72, Doug

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 22:31:39 -0400  
From: Michael Babineau <michael.babineau@sympatico.ca>  
To: jdorson@worldshare.net  
Cc: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [149011] re: CW Adaptor for MFJ9420  
Message-ID: <38C9F968-6E21-11D7-862D-00039309268A@sympatico.ca>  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=US-ASCII; format=flowed  
Mime-Version: 1.0 (Apple Message framework v551)  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John :

I have an SSB travel radio but opted not to install the CW option as from what I had read it seems like a mediocre performer. Instead I put the money towards a SW20 rig that I bring along as well. It doesn't add much additional size and works very well.

If you are an ARRL member check the review that Steve Ford did on the MFJ9420 as he also added the CW option and reviewed that as well.

Cheers

Michael VE3WMB

P.S. I love my 9420. This rig sounds like a big rig and has a very low RX current as well making it ideal for portable operation.

-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 22:59:17 -0400  
From: G Brandon Hoyt <preacher102677@juno.com>  
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [149012] Having fun with the ARCI Party!  
Message-ID: <20030413.225918.2524.0.preacher102677@juno.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Man, this was my fav contest to date...  
Makes me want to learn to use paddles!!!  
I didn't really operate seriously, but I called everyone I thought I could work, and had a lot of fun...  
I made 17 contacts with 14 different states!  
I even copied ARCI Numbers right!!!  
hehe!  
There were a lot of really ace players out there, and loud signals too.  
Highlites for me:  
Working Deleware, on two bands, 40 and 20....  
Imagine that!  
It does exist....  
Next time, I'll use the right foot and not the left...  
My apologies to WJ9B, cause I didn't realize the ARCI contest was this weekend, I was still playing GA QSO party, so that's why I flubbed the contact...

LIC,  
G. Brandon Hoyt --"Known far and Wide as The Great Pumpkin"  
Philosopher, Photographer, Preacher, Pirate, Poet  
DE KG4GVL Clear,  
Comin' str8 up from tha "COLLEGE PARK" 30337

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-----  
Date: Sun, 13 Apr 2003 22:31:08 -0500  
From: Michael Goins <mgoins@usa.net>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149013] WTB/FOR SALE  
Message-ID: <617HDNDfi5040S01.1050291068@uwdvg001.cms.usa.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Hi, guys. =

I was wondering if anyone had a SW+ rig they might want to part with as they get ready for Dave's new DSW II. I want it as a part of the portable solar station I'm putting together for the high school where I teach. The school's for neurologically impaired kids and with the school year nearing the end, there's no time to build right now). Would prefer 30 meters and maybe Dave's enclosure (or similar).

For sale:  
OHR 20 meter Spirit with keyer that is has not been used for a while here =2E  
Superhet, RIT, good rig, clean, looks and works good. \$100 shipped.

Mirage MP-1 SWR/wattmeter, peak or average power, 25-2K. Used qrp here. Best offer or trade?

Thanks for the bandwidth. =

mike  
wb5yjx  
QRP-ARCI 3922 (former managing editor, QRP Quarterly), =

SOC 54, Flying Pig 447, QRP-L 2130, Adventure Radio 810, Alaska QRP 514, =  
QCWA  
30857

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 04:23:17 +0000  
From: "Bruce Prior" <n7rr@hotmail.com>  
To: unlisted-recipients;; (no To-header on input)  
Subject: [149014] A Software Solution for the Argonaut V Multi Knob?  
Message-ID: <BAY1-F46KYAjVqLCHxs0000b2c8@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

>From an earlier discussion, you probably know that I would prefer that the multi knob on the Argonaut V be detented, not just for my convenience, but to make the rig more useable by blind amateurs. Maybe there's a software solution, however. A problem with the multi knob function in addition to its smooth action is that it changes state every 10 degrees of rotation: 36 changes for one revolution. That's too many.

I notice that on my Omni VI+, when the MS button is engaged and the large tuning rotary encoder is used to step through memory channels, rotating the tuning knob changes the Omni VI+ to the next channel at variable intervals, I think between about 30 degrees and about 160 degrees of rotation. That coarser action means that there is never any problem with landing on the wrong channel.

Suppose the multi knob on the Argonaut V were reprogrammed to change state, say, every 30 degrees, or 12 times for each revolution, or even every 45 degrees, or 8 times for each revolution. The knob would then be much more reliable for sighted hams and knob could be modified with a notch and in conjunction with N4PY software would also work for blind operators.

73, Bruce Prior N7RR

-----  
The new MSN 8: smart spam protection and 2 months FREE\*  
<http://join.msn.com/?page=features/junkmail>

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 10:23:54 +0200  
From: Andree.Knott@t-online.de (Andree Knott)  
To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149015] kein Betreff



Message-ID: <194zFq-1YC5khC@fwd08.sul.t-online.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 8BIT

Hi,

is anyone interested in my MFJ-9420? I would like to sell it and it will come with the original microphone MFJ-920 (corresponding to the internal speech processor), a dc-cable and the manual with switching diagram. I have a suitable switching power supply which is VERY lightweight, I can offer this too. The only modification I made at the MFJ-9420 is a RIT which needed no additional hole in the front panel but is coaxial with the volume knob. Therefore this modification looks really professional. I can send a picture too.

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 06:32:04 -0400

From: "Terres Family" <terresfm@ncia.net>

To: <qrp-l@lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [149016] RE: SST C37 needed or not?

Message-ID: <000101c30271\$17b36a60\$6582f3ce@amdexp2100>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="us-ascii"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

>NorCal never kitted any SST's. That was solely a  
>product of Wilderness Radio. 72, Doug

I stand corrected, sri.

Anybody know anything about C37?

72

jerry aa1of

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 08:32:10 -0400

From: David Hinerman <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>

To: qrp-l@lehigh.edu

Subject: [149017] Re: Zero Beat

Message-ID: <5.1.1.6.1.20030414083025.00a5c960@ipostoffice.worldnet.att.net>

Mime-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

At 05:25 PM 4/13/2003 -0700, you wrote:

>I'm using the SW+ 40m rig. When I tune in to a  
>signal, should I be trying to get the signal at  
>roughly the same tone as the transmit tone?  
>  
>What does "zero beat" mean? I got this from the Elmer  
>101 files (regarding using another receiver to check  
>the SW+ frequency):

Paul,

"Zero Beat" is when you tune a in a signal whose pitch goes lower and lower until you can't hear it any more - in other words, a 0 Hz tone.

At that point your VFO is at the same frequency as the signal.

Dave

-----  
Dave Hinerman  
WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 09:22:33 -0400  
From: Alex <kr1st@amsat.org>  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149018] Using WWV to adjust rig.  
Message-ID: <3E9AB619.FEF98AE6@amsat.org>  
MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7bit

Hi there,

My rig (IC-718) is a bit off frequency. Not much, just 74 Hz on 15 MHz. I know this is within specs and no real reason for concern. Since my rig has been consistently like that for over a year now I figured it would be safe to adjust it a bit. Before changing anything I thought I'd run it by you guys first to make sure my methods are correct.

The first method I used to determine how far off the rig (the displayed frequency) is of the actual frequency, I listened to WWV on 15 MHz in LSB and USB and tuned the rig to the point where the extra tone they insert sound the same on either sideband. (600Hz tone?, I forgot, I'm at work now) Then I took a peeksee at this tone with the scope to make sure it stays the same for LSB and USB. Next I verified these findings

against Digipan and Hamscope. See on a PSK screen this 600 Hz (?) tone shows up as a line on the waterfall. When you switch between LSB and USB this line should stay straight and should not jump. Especially Hamscope seems to be very nice to use in this area since you can zoom in on a signal on the waterfall.

The second method I used was by listening to WWV in CW mode and made sure that the tone you hear from the rig sounds the same on CW and CW REV. I verified this with the scope and again with Digipan and Hamscope.

All the above mentioned tests resulted in the same 74 Hz I'm off from the actual frequency of 15 MHz. My next step is to change the frequency of the reference oscillator slightly to get closer to the actual frequency.

What I intent to do is to tune the rig to 15 MHz and then change the reference oscillator until the tone on LSB and USB is the same. If this is not the correct way to do this then please let me know.

Unfortunately, I do not own a frequency counter or a spectrum analyzer yet which would make things a bit simpler. Then I could just tune the reference oscillator to the correct frequency with relative ease I reckon.

Thanks and 73,  
--Alex KR1ST

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 08:17:56 -0500  
From: "Dave Sjolin" <sjolin@swbell.net>  
To: <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149019] Re: Zero Beat  
Message-ID: <01ce01c30288\$44297000\$78d1fea9@DaveSjolin>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Dave, I think you have spent too much time with old boat anchors. The way you decribed the zero beat process, unless the other guy is very lucky he wont hear you with your vfo set that way you describe if you are using a transciever which has a built in offset.

Your technique will work if you are using separate transmitters and receivers but not a transceiver like the SW 40+. If the rig has been adjusted properly say both the side tone and the station you are calling

should have roughly the same tone.

73 de Dave, N0IT

----- Original Message -----

From: "David Hinerman" <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>

To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Sent: Monday, April 14, 2003 7:32 AM

Subject: Re: Zero Beat

> At 05:25 PM 4/13/2003 -0700, you wrote:

> >I'm using the SW+ 40m rig. When I tune in to a

> >signal, should I be trying to get the signal at

> >roughly the same tone as the transmit tone?

> >

> >What does "zero beat" mean? I got this from the Elmer

> >101 files (regarding using another receiver to check

> >the SW+ frequency):

>

> Paul,

>

> "Zero Beat" is when you tune a in a signal whose pitch goes lower and lower

> until you can't hear it any more - in other words, a 0 Hz tone.

>

> At that point your VFO is at the same frequency as the signal.

>

> Dave

>

> -----

> Dave Hinerman

> WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net

>

-----

Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 09:54:42 -0400

From: Ed Lawson <k1vp@grizzly.com>

To: kr1st@amsat.org

Cc: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [149020] Re: Using WWV to adjust rig.

Message-ID: <3E9ABDA2.6060403@grizzly.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed

Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Alex wrote:

>Hi there,

>

>My rig (IC-718) is a bit off frequency. Not much, just 74 Hz on 15 MHz.

>I know this is within specs and no real reason for concern.

>

Might I suggest not trying to fix what is not broken. You could end up spiraling down a nasty black hole in an effort to fix a meaningless problem. Since I don't care that much about accuracy in freq. readouts so long as it is within 1kc or so, it seems meaningless to me. Obviously I do not understand the issues arising from rigs that are off by a few hertz. How accurately can you adjust the freq. anyway?

Ed Lawson

K1VP

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 09:57:57 -0400

From: "WOTHERSPOON Peter -NEW HORIZON"

<peter.wotherspoon@newhorizonsolutions.com>

To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>

Subject: [149021] ca3011 /ca3012

Message-ID: <C5A552A01B7A2E4F809EEEC90034078AD9DA36@PGSWMG2.nhpgs.com>

MIME-Version: 1.0

Content-Type: text/plain;

charset="iso-8859-1"

Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

content-class: urn:content-classes:message

Does anyone have an application note, or a schematic with this device in it?

I have a few that are labeled AE 906, and somehow I got a crossref to ca3011/12, so I'm not even sure which device they are.

I would like to try them out.

Anyone have any ideas for me?

Thanks

Peter

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 10:02:12 -0400  
From: David Hinerman <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149022] Re: Zero Beat  
Message-ID: <5.1.1.6.1.20030414094939.00a4a850@ipostoffice.worldnet.att.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

Dave,

I was just addressing the question "what is zero beat?" It was the second half of the original question quoted below, about using another receiver to check the SW40+ frequency. I probably should have removed the first part, about tuning for a similar tone between transmit and receive, since I wasn't answering that. Sorry about the confusion.

You are correct, though - a transceiver that automatically offsets the frequency on receive (which I presume the SW40+ does) does not need to be tuned to zero beat to be on frequency. It needs to be tuned so that the receive tone is the same as the amount of the frequency offset.

There can be problems with using an audio tone to tune for zero beat, too. Most receivers' audio stages roll off at low frequencies (usually below 300 Hz) so it's possible to tune a signal until you can't hear it, but still be off by tens of Hz. It can be even worse with a narrow CW receiver that peaks around 600-800 Hz.

As for spending too much time with old boat anchors, that's not possible. Unless you ask my wife. (Grin)

Dave

At 08:17 AM 4/14/2003 -0500, you wrote:

>Dave, I think you have spent too much time with old boat anchors. The way  
>you described the zero beat process, unless the other guy is very lucky he  
>won't hear you with your vfo set that way you describe if you are using a  
>transceiver which has a built in offset.

>

>Your technique will work if you are using separate transmitters and  
>receivers but not a transceiver like the SW 40+. If the rig has been  
>adjusted properly say both the side tone and the station you are calling  
>should have roughly the same tone.

>  
>73 de Dave, N0IT  
>  
>----- Original Message -----  
>From: "David Hinerman" <WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net>  
>To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
>Sent: Monday, April 14, 2003 7:32 AM  
>Subject: Re: Zero Beat  
>  
>  
> > At 05:25 PM 4/13/2003 -0700, you wrote:  
> > >I'm using the SW+ 40m rig. When I tune in to a  
> > >signal, should I be trying to get the signal at  
> > >roughly the same tone as the transmit tone?  
> > >  
> > >What does "zero beat" mean? I got this from the Elmer  
> > >101 files (regarding using another receiver to check  
> > >the SW+ frequency):  
> >  
> > Paul,  
> >  
> > "Zero Beat" is when you tune a in a signal whose pitch goes lower and  
> > lower  
> > until you can't hear it any more - in other words, a 0 Hz tone.  
> >  
> > At that point your VFO is at the same frequency as the signal.  
> >  
> > Dave  
> >  
> > -----  
> > Dave Hinerman  
> > WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net  
> >

-----  
Dave Hinerman  
WD8CIV@worldnet.att.net

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 09:13:56 -0500  
From: "Boulineau, Lee" <lee.boulineau@attws.com>  
To: <kd1jv@moose.ncia.net>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149023] RE: Wanted Polyethylene-film Capacitor  
Message-ID: <90B09553A615CE4192A646D8CFA67DA8428E9F@TX-MSG05-  
CCC.wireless.attws.com>

content-class: urn:content-classes:message  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="us-ascii"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Steve's right - with a little AM radio you get a 455 IF strip and a small audio amp - perfect for experiments!!!

73 de N4MVL

Lee

-----Original Message-----

From: Steven Weber [mailto:kd1jv@moose.ncia.net]  
Sent: Sunday, April 13, 2003 6:01 PM  
To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion  
Subject: Re: Wanted Polyethylene-film Capacitor

>I need a small variable cap. It used to be Mouser part number  
>24TR222 which comes up as not valid on their website.

>

Jim,

Wander down to your local discount department store and buy a \$5.00 AM/FM radio, then pull it out of there. As a bonus, you'll get a pair of headphones and maybe some other junk in the radio you might eventually use someday. Heck, even if Mouser still had them, it would cost you more than 5 bucks with the shipping and you'd not get the other free parts, hi.=20

72,  
Steve, KD1JV  
"Melt Solder"  
White Mountains of New Hampshire  
<http://www.qsl.net/kd1jv/>

-----

Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 10:17:04 -0400  
From: Frank Brickle <brickle@pobox.com>  
To: kr1st@amsat.org, qrp-l@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149024] Re: Using WWV to adjust rig.  
Message-ID: <3E9AC2E0.3050007@pobox.com>



MIME-version: 1.0  
Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed  
Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

> My rig (IC-718) is a bit off frequency...

The IC-718 may very well be different, but there is a procedure for doing precisely what you're talking about with the IC-746 in its manual, on pg. 65.

73  
Frank  
AB2KT

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 10:34:17 -0400  
From: "sslyon" <sslyon@megalink.net>  
To: <puntrad@usa.net>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149025] BIG Loops  
Message-ID: <001a01c30292\$ee9181e0\$0ac8e742@megalink.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Greetings, Juan

I haven't had any experience with loops on brick & steel buildings, but have helped on a wood building. Also, I've had a 500m loop at a previous QTH and believe me... bigger is better, esp. on lower frequencies.

The only concern I'd have on the building is the proximity to metal in the structure. For instance, how far up does the brick & mortar go above building steel? Is there metal flashing over the top of the brick/mortar? You must keep the loop as far away as possible to avoid signal robbing effects. I'd suggest figuring a way to run the loop on the outside, maybe the way we worked out for a CT ham on his flat roof wooden building,. We used many gobs of putty to hold the #14 wire in place while running it around the exterior, (~200') then tensioned it with a bungee cord between two feed point insulators. Once it was tensioned we removed the putty and couldn't see the ant. at all except for the parallel TV coax feeder down an architectural feature in the middle of one side. Turned out to be a killer loop, and yours may be even more so -IF you are clear of building metal.

In fact, if you do have metal flashing around the top of brick, you can bond it together at seams with sheet metal screws and try to gamma or delta feed it, the way some hams have done with huge bridges. I'll be building a 300+ m. loop as soon as the snow melts here in the Maine woods.

Good luck... and let us know how you do!

73

aa1my

Seabury & Sharon Lyon  
99 Sparrowhawk Mtn Rd  
Bethel ME, 04217 U.S.A.  
207-836-2576

Virus Protection by Norton and ZoneAlarm

----- Original Message -----

From: "Juan Ferrari" <puntrad@usa.net>

To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>

Sent: Sunday, April 13, 2003 8:56 PM

Subject: BIG Loop help (longish)

> Hi Gang.

> I live in the first floor (ground floor) of a 4 story building. Of course NO

> EXTERNAL ANTENNAS ALLOWED. I may have the chance to arrive to the roof of

> the building with one coaxial. Once there I may be allowed to tape (Duct

> Tape, because of the color) a wire on the floor, along the perimeter of the

> building which I calculate is around 300 meters(330 yards). The duct taping

> is for keeping the wire almost invisible for those visiting the roof (AC

> units are there). The questions are: is it advisable to do such a big loop?

> Will the duct tape have any effect on the antenna? I may do a big dipole

> also but I can't put more than one or max two wires very close one to the

> other, and I have to use coaxial because I have to mimic the cable TV

> installation. Any comment will be welcome.

> 72 es Tnx in advance.

> Juan - KG4FSN

>

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 10:40:19 -0400

From: Frank Brickley <brickley@pobox.com>

To: Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>

Subject: [149026] Re: Zero Beat

Message-ID: <3E9AC853.3000600@pobox.com>

MIME-version: 1.0

Content-type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii; format=flowed

Content-transfer-encoding: 7BIT

>> What does "zero beat" mean?...

> "Zero Beat" is when you tune a in a signal whose pitch goes lower and lower  
> until you can't hear it any more...

This is a pointless quibble, but "zero beat" is often understood to mean "tuning to precisely the same frequency."

When two sinusoidal signals are very close but not exactly on the same frequency, the phase cancellation/reinforcement between them produces amplitude modulation the sub-audio range. It sounds like and is usually called "beating." So zero-beat means tuned so closely there's no amplitude modulation or beating.

With most transceivers nowadays, where the BFO offset/CW pitch are settable, you approach zero-beat by tuning the RX signal to match the CW sidetone as closely as possible. In some ways this is preferable to the older method of tuning for 0 Hz, since the audio chain in most receivers rolls off below 200 or 300 Hz, and you can't hear DC anyway :-)

Counting the beats is how piano tuners (used to; some still do) measure the subtle mistuning used on most pianos.

One of the reasons a string section in an orchestra sounds thick and rich is that, with so many instruments, there is a forest of slight mistunings, producing a nice blanket of fairly-randomly-distributed extra frequencies clustered around the overtones of the instruments.

73

Frank

AB2KT

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 07:14:06 -0700  
From: "KXBill" <w7kxb@cox.net>  
To: <cruisenewsnet@yahoo.com>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149027] Re: Zero Beat  
Message-ID: <01c401c30290\$1c22e160\$25ac6d44@ph.cox.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hello KC8WBK:

Assuming your side tone matches your offset frequency, while tuning the receiver, match the two tones. When you are very close in frequency, I'd say within a few cycles, you can hear the two tones react with each other as they phase in and out of: "ZERO BEAT". Zero beat is when the two tones are matched. In practice, worse case, I would say if you are within 20 cycles you should be inside the sending stations receive window if he is using a narrow filter such as 100 cycles. Another method is to ZB the station he is working, that way you know your within his receiver bandpass.

Have fun and Cheers

Bill Harris

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 16:18:52 +0000  
From: "Brad Hernlem" <alihernlem@hotmail.com>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149028] Ferrite Properties  
Message-ID: <Law9-F105xtniFKULPE0000ac08@hotmail.com>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; format=flowed

If you are a parts scrounger, you probably have a supply of cores of unknown origin. In my case, in addition to the odd pieces, I have a box full of tiny ferrite toroids of dimensions similar to "FT23" as well as a bag of ferrite beads that I got cheaply ... but I know nothing of their properties.

I recently stumbled across an interesting web site with a great deal of practical information on magnetic materials. One such page describes the plotting of flux density versus field strength:

[http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/advice/coils/BH\\_measure.html](http://www.ee.surrey.ac.uk/Workshop/advice/coils/BH_measure.html)

I whipped together such a circuit with various modifications using parts on hand and set up to look at the curves for these two ferrites. For the "FT23" I made a 1:1 transformer using 15 turns of bifilar #30 wire. For the bead core I used 8 turns of bifilar wound #35 wire.

The experimental circuit employed the following modifications/variations relative to the circuit in the URL above: op amp was LF411, R1 was 100ohm/10W, R2 was 10ohm/10W, R7 was 4.7M, C1 was 0.01 uF polystyrene, R6 was 1.8K, and sine input was from a 12.6V transformer driven by a variac. The scope was Tektronix 7613.

Core dimensions were measured as ...

Toroid: 0.228" OD, 0.055" annular width (OD-ID/2), 0.058" height

Bead: 0.138" OD, 0.048" annular width, 0.150" height

Results:

Toroid Core

Ip (P-P Amp)	Vs (P-P Volts)	H (A/m)	B (Tesla)	Relative Permeability
0.005	0.018	5.42	1.05e-2	1550
0.010	0.035	10.8	2.05e-2	1520
0.020	0.085	21.6	5.0e-2	1850
0.030	0.140	32.4	8.2e-2	2000
0.040	0.210	43.2	1.22e-1	2250

Bead Core

Ip (P-P Amp)	Vs (P-P Volts)	H (A/m)	B (Tesla)	Relative Permeability
0.010	0.005	11.1	2.42e-3	174
0.020	0.018	22.2	8.5e-3	305
0.030	0.030	33.3	1.45e-2	367
0.040	0.050	44.4	2.42e-2	435
0.050	0.070	55.5	3.39e-2	488

Beyond the points above, the curves developed substantial hysteresis. I also examined what happened when a strong magnet was drawn close to the cores (magnet scrounged from hard drive, of course) as this subject was brought up a few days ago by Ed Tanton. The magnet had no effect on the X-axis but caused the Y-axis to shrink to zero (by my perception). That is, the current excursion through the primary remained unchanged but the voltage induced in the secondary fell as the core was subjected to increasing externally applied magnetic field.

I am supposing that the toroids might be some material similar to type 77 or 72 but the calculated relative permeability of the beads was somewhat smaller than what I would expect if it were type 43.

Brad KG6IOE

---

The new MSN 8: smart spam protection and 2 months FREE\*  
<http://join.msn.com/?page=features/junkmail>

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 11:19:42 -0500  
From: mark.milburn@juno.com  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149029] Iowa QRP CW Net  
Message-ID: <20030414.111948.-1409539.0.MARK.MILBURN@juno.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

The Iowa QRP CW Net will hold forth on Wednesday night, 8 PM Iowa time (CDT) on or around 7.112. Everyone is welcome to check in and participate. I will be calling "CQ IQN" and listening for you...join us if you can.

72 Mark KQ0I  
Des Moines, Iowa

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 12:40:12 -0400  
From: "Mike Boatright" <ko4wx@mindspring.com>  
To: <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149030] Re: BIG Loop help (longish)  
Message-ID: <NFBBIILMKMIILGKAJMBLOEFECJAA.ko4wx@mindspring.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Juan,

I'd follow Steve's advice if I were you. If not, be VERY careful what kind of duct tape you use. Some silverish colored duct tape (not the metal tape, actual duct tape, the silver stuff) has metal flakes impregnated in the paint. I once built a colinear 2M antenna on PVC pipe for a public service event (a 2-section J-pole) and to make it look better and be sturdier, I wrapped it in the silver colored duct tape. Really wondered why it worked WORSE than the rubber duckie...

72 de Mike, K04WX

-----

Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 12:08:44 -0500  
From: "Walter AG5P" <walter@accessus.net>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149031] Re: ST. Louis Loop Question (long)  
Message-ID: <000901c302a8\$821855a0\$97466ad8@default>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
                charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Hi Alan, yes'sir, the St. Louis Loop is a permanent and  
also a portable antenna for my radio operating.

My basis for the SLL design was to reduce the area of the  
loop and still maintain an efficient radiator. The loop is  
100 ft. with the ladderline/twinlead being a minimum of 20  
ft. It is a multiband antenna from 40 - 10 meters. The  
normal size of a horizontal loop is 140 feet.....depending  
on who's formula is used. Personally I use  $984/f$  MHz =  
total loop size in feet ( I don't do metric, sorry!) This is  
for a horiz. loop under 30 feet elevation. Over 30 ft.  
then its  $995/f$  MHz.

May I suggest that you keep the corners at least 4 ft.  
above ground. Before I ever read the testing results  
of the Force 12 verticals with their elevated radials, it  
was very clear that much closer than 4 foot to ground,  
then the ground coupling will detune and absorption is  
very high. This is for 40 meters as lowest frequency.  
If you have to put your corners below the 4 foot  
benchmark, then using a loop counterpoise simply put  
on the ground under the SLL will give good results.

Good luck and let me know if I can help.  
72 / 73...Walter - AG5P.....Wright City, MO

<<<snipped>>>

Does anyone still use the ST. Louis Loop for portable ops and if so have you  
had good success with lowering the corners from 6 down to say 1-2 ft above  
the ground?-----ST. LOUIS LOOPINFO-----

The St. Louis Loop (SLL) is a low elevation 3/4 WL loop, in a delta  
configuration, 2 of the corners are at 6 ft. up and the feedpoint  
at the 3rd corner is at 18 to 20 feet up. Fed with twinlead this  
is a 40 thru 10 meter ether scorcher. The loop length is 100  
feet and the feedline needs to be a minimum of 20 feet for the  
loading.

Alan KB7MBI in Woodinville, WA

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 11:18:07 -0700  
From: "john gabbard" <johngabbard@usintouch.com>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149032] FT7?  
Message-ID: <003b01c302b2\$332801c0\$d1811c0c@john>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Anyone have any comments or experience with the FT-7? would you mind sharing them with me? thanks much. John...KF7OM

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 13:44:42 -0500  
From: <stanw@toxsor.com>  
To: <qrp-1@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149033] Re: Ferrite Properties  
Message-ID: <000301c302b5\$ed5f7ca0\$0364010a@toxsor.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Thanks Brad,

Excellent input and a chance to learn something new. de Stan ak0b

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 12:01:30 -0700  
From: "Bill Linn" <blinn@smsgazette.com>  
To: <johnmb@nc.rr.com>,  
      "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149034] Re: smallest keyer "kit"?  
Message-ID: <001101c302b8\$4467d7c0\$a070ef42@wa7tqk>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"



Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

John, I'm a fan of Jackson Harbor Press's line of PK keyers. Use this link to take a look at the PK Basic.

<http://jacksonharbor.home.att.net/pkbasic.htm>

You can buy the chip separately at a very modest cost and build Manhattan to fit a small area. (Pot or paddle control). Also, if you want a bit more fluff, he has a couple other models with extended features.

Bill - WA7TQK

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[SMGazette.com E-mail is scanned for viruses by Declude Virus]  
[Visit us on the web at SMGazette.com]

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Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 15:52:56 -0400 (EDT)  
From: Norman Young <normany@mindspring.com>  
To: qrp-1@lehigh.edu  
Subject: [149035] OT: WTB Visual Basic  
Message-ID: <6823010.1050349977426.JavaMail.nobody@wamui01.slb.atl.earthlink.net>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=us-ascii  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Please accept my apologies in advance for this off-topic post, but I am looking for a copy of Visual Basic 5 with documentation. I do not want a pirated copy, but if anyone has upgraded, or is no longer using their VB 5 package and wants to sell it, please contact me directly at normany@mindspring.com with your asking price, etc.

As to the relationship of this request to ham radio, I want to rewrite some old ham radio programs I did a number of years ago in GW Basic as Windows programs.

72,  
Norman  
KA4PUV

-----

Date: Sun, 23 Mar 2003 02:57:41 -0600  
From: "dan wanchic" <wa8vzq@cloudnet.com>

To: <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149036] Re: Using WWV to adjust rig  
Message-ID: <001d01c2f11a\$474149e0\$a26dbcd1@wa8vzq>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Alex,

I haven't said anything for a while - thought I'd drop my 2 cents worth.

I agree with Ed, K1VP, there is no reason to tweak something that isn't broken. I wonder what kind of results are you expecting?

>From about 1979-1982, I ran KAL-24, an HF radio site for the Energy Dept. I spent a lot of time tracking WWV for the same purpose. This procedure is not for the faint of heart or for anyone who lacks patience. You can get reasonable results though, probably within 1 part per million - 15 Hz at 15 MHz. But this is not a tweak it in 5 minutes procedure.

You would think that with an initial accuracy of atomic clocks one should be able to get atomic clock accuracy but that's not the case - depending upon local conditions the usable accuracy of WWV's signal is anywhere from  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-9}$ .

Although WWV signal has great accuracy when it leaves the antenna, by the time it gets to your location Doppler shift caused by the ionosphere moving around, noise, gravitational red shift, qrm from WWVH and many other factors reduce its usefulness.

I had radio systems that used a single oscillator as a frequency standard. Those standards were good to  $10^{-8}$  or  $10^{-9}$  when properly calibrated. Since a single frequency standard ran the whole radio, everything was locked together.

The radio that was being adjusted was tuned 1 KHz above WWV. In a properly adjusted system, the detected output should be exactly 1 KHz. That output signal was measured by a frequency counter that had sufficient accuracy at audio frequencies.

The output signal was measured each day in the early afternoon - in order to get the most stable ionosphere. We were east of WWV - the idea was to have the control point somewhere close to being exactly in between WWV and us. I could easily see the average difference frequency change as the sun came up above the horizon. (Also make sure that you are making adjustments on low A & K index days, not just following any geomagnetic disturbances and not during or just after a major warm or cold front has moved through. If you

are making exacting measurements, you will be able to see drift caused by open doors in your room! Give all conditions time to stabilize.)

Each day one slight correction was made to the oscillator frequency and then the oscillator left to settle in until the next day. The systems master oscillator as adjusted over a period of several days until the output was correct.

Keep in mind that your receiver's oscillator(s) will drift around after being adjusted. It's not the procedure, it's the process that can be so trying. If your receiver has more than one stable oscillator source, the problem is more complicated.

Best of luck

Dan  
St. Cloud, MN

-- -- -- -- -- WA8VZQ -- Since 1967 -- -- -- -- --  
Federal Aviation Administration -- -- Electronics Technician  
ex-Nuclear Emergency Search Team (NEST) 1977 - 1981  
-- -- -- NEST Three Mile Island Response Team -- -- --  
-- -- ex-HFer @ ACA-15, WAR-46, KAL-24, KZ5VZ -- -- --  
My clock battery is dead - Ignore the date & time of this note

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 16:22:22 -0400  
From: "Bob Schreibmaier" <k3ph@ptd.net>  
To: "QRP List" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149037] Re: /qrp  
Message-ID: <000c01c302c3\$8e54b460\$6400a8c0@k3ph>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

> I noticed someone here started that it Never Helps to send /QRP or Just  
> QRP. Baloney, I have on several occasions done just exactly that. "Drop  
> a Single 'QRP' into the Pileup"  
>  
> Nothing feels better than having the Dx Station pop back with "QRP ONLY!"

Of course, if you had dropped a single "K3TKS" into the pileup instead of a single "QRP," he would have heard your call and not had to pop back with "QRP ONLY!" That's the point. It seems that some people are still missing it.

It still amazes me that there are people who think the letters Q, R, and P get through better than other letters. I've been on both ends of the pileup. Trust me. They don't. /QRP is a time-waster in the pileups.

72/73,  
Bob  
K3PH

```
+-----+
| Bob Schreibmaier K3PH | E-mail: k3ph@ptd.net      |
| Kresgeville, PA 18333 | http://home.ptd.net/~k3ph |
+-----+
```

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Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 16:30:43 -0400  
From: Ed Lawson <k1vp@grizzly.com>  
To: qrp-l <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149038] FD Question/Proposal  
Message-ID: <3E9B1A73.8000200@grizzly.com>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset=ISO-8859-1; format=flowed  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I guess it is that time of year again. Especially since the snow is only about a foot deep in my front yard.

I am wondering if anyone has tried a FD operation as part of a larger, club operation using not just QRP, but using the little single band rigs we all seem to build, collect, love, and sometimes use. For example has anyone used say DSWs for FD or perhaps OHR 500, K1, etc. Seems they might be too easily overwhelmed in that environment on the receiving side. I have no doubt the transmit side would be OK, but perhaps I am optimistic on that point.

So what are the war stories of using basic QRP rigs for FD?

Ed Lawson  
K1VP

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 16:33:41 -0400  
From: "John McKee" <JMckee@rfmd.com>  
To: <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149039] AS-2259/GR portable NVIS antenna system  
Message-ID: <EACAE5989DD8B1409788BFD6EDE3EC604CAFB4@mail3.internal.rfmd.com>  
content-class: urn:content-classes:message  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: quoted-printable

Does anyone know the exact length of each leg of the AS-2259/GR portable =  
NVIS antenna system?

Thanks,  
John WB4OFT

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 17:05:41 -0400  
From: "Mike Yetsko" <myetsko@insydesw.com>  
To: <n7rr@hotmail.com>,  
        "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149040] Re: DSW-II firmware update (default CW speed)  
Message-ID: <003101c302c9\$9d8f4480\$0200a8c0@charter.net>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
        charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

I have to disagree.

If you want a product to be an elitist product and only appeal to a  
small portion of your possible customer base, then you set the  
features to make it easiest for that small segment of users.

But if you want to have the most successful products possible,  
you gear it's features to the 'least common' attribute of your  
possible customer base.

ESPECIALLY if 'most popular' scenario is useable by everyone  
with only minor hassles, while the scenario at the other end of  
the spectrum is not necessarily as easily usable by the 'weak end'.

Mike

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 17:09:17 -0400  
From: "John" <jdorson@worldshare.net>  
To: "QRP-L" <qrp-l@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149041] FS: QRP 20 meter rig  
Message-ID: <001201c302ca\$2104d500\$46958b41@ATHOME>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

20 meter radio was a kit sold by RadioKit. Covers 14.00 to approx. 14.080.

Front panel has on-off volume, tuning, wide/narrow filter switch and RIT control.

Back panel has BNC ant. Connector, ground lug, power jack, key and phone jacks.

Approximate output is 5 watts with 13.8 vdc. Case measures 2"x4.25"x4.25". I am the original owner and builder of this radio. Mod added to bring power output up to 5 watt level.

Asking \$80.00 shipped to USA address.

Thanks.  
John K2JHU...  
South Island Real Estate  
jdorson@worldshare.net

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 16:57:58 -0500  
From: "Michael Melland" <w9wis@charter.net>  
To: <JMcKee@rfmd.com>,  
      "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-l@lehigh.edu>  
Subject: [149042] Re: AS-2259/GR portable NVIS antenna system  
Message-ID: <001a01c302d0\$e96a0b40\$3f20be42@computer>  
MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
          charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Go here for the "civilian" version plans. I have built this one but in 3 sections to make it easier to haul and it works as well as my original. Dimensions are the same.... only difference is that the mast on this one doesn't also serve as the feed line.

<http://www.txarmymars.org/nvis.htm>

Mike, W9WIS

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 18:05:33 -0400  
From: David Hochfelder <hochfeld@rci.rutgers.edu>  
To: qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU  
Subject: [149043] Not-Quite-As-Stupid Antenna Question  
Message-ID: <5.2.0.9.0.20030414180120.042522b0@email.rci.rutgers.edu>  
Mime-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain; charset="us-ascii"; format=flowed

I don't have much experience with making an antenna, but I want to try a 44 foot doublet. Would it be possible to take a spool of twisted-pair wire, untwist 22 feet, then use the rest (twisted still) as the feedline? I guess the real question here is whether twisted-pair would make a decent feedline or not. Or alternatively, how important is the conductor spacing for the feedline?

Has anyone tried this? Seems like this could be a quick-n-dirty travel antenna.

Thanks!

72/73,

Dave  
N2HTA

-----  
Date: Mon, 14 Apr 2003 17:32:10 -0500  
From: "KB9BVN" <brian@iquest.net>  
To: <k1vp@grizzly.com>,  
"Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Subject: [149044] Re: FD Question/Proposal  
Message-ID: <004801c302d5\$b19f69d0\$b26b2bd1@bmurrey2K>

MIME-Version: 1.0  
Content-Type: text/plain;  
charset="iso-8859-1"  
Content-Transfer-Encoding: 7bit

Flying Pigs QRP Club International has been using, among other things, mono band rigs for the last two years. We've used the SWL40+, the NC40A, homebrew rigs like the original multiband multipig designed by W8DIZ, and the assorted K1's and K2's.

They work, they're fun, but I can't say how much better they are than anything else.

They are REAL easy on the power budget.

73

----- Original Message -----

From: "Ed Lawson" <k1vp@grizzly.com>  
To: "Low Power Amateur Radio Discussion" <qrp-1@Lehigh.EDU>  
Sent: Monday, April 14, 2003 3:30 PM  
Subject: FD Question/Proposal

> I guess it is that time of year again. Especially since the snow is  
> only about a foot deep in my front yard.  
>  
> I am wondering if anyone has tried a FD operation as part of a  
larger,  
> club operation using not just QRP, but using the little single band  
rigs  
> we all seem to build, collect, love, and sometimes use. For example  
has  
> anyone used say DSWs for FD or perhaps OHR 500, K1, etc. Seems they  
> might be too easily overwhelmed in that environment on the receiving  
> side. I have no doubt the transmit side would be OK, but perhaps I  
am  
> optimistic on that point.  
>  
> So what are the war stories of using basic QRP rigs for FD?  
>  
> Ed Lawson  
> K1VP  
>  
>  
>



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End of QRP-L Digest 2890

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